

Aperture mainly basal, lunate, with a lining of white callus a short distance within, heavier and bearing a small tooth on the columellar slope, and a rather short white lamella toward the outer part of the base. Lip-edge thin and acute, suddenly expanded at the columellar insertion, half covering the umbilical perforation.

Alt. 7, diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Alt. $5\frac{2}{3}$, diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Described from thirty-four specimens, from Knoxville, Tenn.; Citico, Monroe Co., Tenn. (A. G. Wetherby); Knox Co., Tenn. (Mrs. Geo. Andrews), and Nashville, Tenn. (G. A. Lathrop).

Variation is observed in the height of spire and the degree of development and length of the basal lamella. It is most nearly allied to *G. ligera* and *G. cerinoidea*, being smaller than the former, with different aperture armature, and larger, duller and more elevated than the latter.

My attention was first called to this form by Mr. A. G. Wetherby, although specimens from Nashville had long been in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences. It seems to be a fairly common species, probably confined to the "Cumberland Subregion" of Binney.

In describing this form, it is a pleasure to add that so competent an observer as Mr. Wetherby agrees with me that it is a new species; for I suppose no living naturalist is more experienced than he in dealing with the shells of the beautiful mountain region it inhabits.

NEW NORTH AMERICAN PISIDIA.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

Pis. trapezoideum n. sp.

Mussel of moderate size, rather much inflated, irregularly quadrangular in outline; beaks slightly posterior, rather large and prominent, more or less distinctly flattened on top; superior margin little curved, with the scutum and scutellum well developed and marked by distinct angles where joining the posterior and anterior margins; the former truncated perpendicularly, and with an obtuse, rounded angle where passing into the moderately curved and comparatively long inferior margin; antero-superior margin little curved or straight and meeting the inferior in a well marked somewhat

rounded angle situated rather inferior. Surface with irregular, rather fine striæ, slightly shining; color of epiconch pale or grayish horn; shell moderately thick; nacre whitish-glassy; hinge rather stout; cardinal teeth lamellar, the right moderately curved, not reaching the inferior edge of the hinge plate, with a rather deep groove below; the left anterior cardinal tooth moderately or rather strongly curved, the posterior oblique, moderately curved, with a deep groove between them; lateral teeth rather strong, finely crenulated or rugulose, those of the left valve strongly, those of the right valve slightly projecting over the valve edge, and the latter also into the cavity of the mussel; ligament strong.

Size: long. 4.2-4.7, alt. 2.5-3.0, diam. 2.5-3 mill.

Habitat. The species has a wide geographical distribution; Michigan, many places in the Upper and Lower Peninsula; southern Minnesota; Pedan River, Canada; Philadelphia, Pa.; Adamsville, N. J.; Comal Co., Texas.

It is surprising that such a well characterized *Pisidium* has not been noticed before this. Careful comparison with the earlier descriptions of *T. Prime* shows that it cannot be identical with any of those species.

Pis. tropezoideum is somewhat variable in size and shape; the angles at the scutum and scutellum are more rounded in some forms, and so the superior margin is more curved, the beaks are more or less flattened on top, sometimes almost imperceptibly.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, February, 1896.

(*To be Continued.*)

ANNOTATED LIST OF THE MOLLUSCA FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF
CLEARWATER, WRIGHT CO., MINNESOTA.

BY H. E. SARGENT, WOODVILLE, ALA.

Part Second—Aquatic Species.

In searching for aquatic specimens a ten quart tin pail and a wire gauze dip net were the implements made use of. Sediment and specimens were dipped into the pail and washed by repeated stirring and decantation. By this means the most minute specimens were retained for future sifting and sorting.